

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27.

DIAMONDS, SILVERWARE, &c.

GILES, BRO. & CO. FRESH ARRIVALS OF DIAMONDS, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, BRONZES, AND FANCY GOODS.

STATE-ST., CORNER MADISON.

WATCHES.



JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, &c.

TIFFANY & CO., UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

FIRST FLOOR.

Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Stationery.

SECOND FLOOR.

Bronzes, Clocks, Enamelled and Gilt Articles, Mantel Sets, &c.

THIRD FLOOR.

Fine Porcelain Dinner and Dessert Sets, Cut and Engraved Glass, Parian Figures and Groups, Vases, Ornamental Pieces, &c.

ALL THE FLOORS CONNECTED BY ELEVATOR AND STAIRCASE.

CORNELL WATCH CO.,
OF CHICAGO, MANUFACTURERS OF
STEM & KEY-WINDING
WATCHES,

Three grades of which have their unexcelled Stem-Wind and Key-Winding Attachment. Selling at \$25, \$35, and \$45. The quality of these watches is equal to the most expensive performance and perfection of each Watch.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR
THE C. CO. DO NOT SELL
TO JOBBERS.

T. C. WILLIAMS, President.

C. W. CORNELL WATCH CO., Proprietor.

Second-Hand and Green-Ware, Chicago, Ill.

REMEMBER! THAT

STRYKER,
231 W. Madison-st. 231

HAS THE
LARGEST,
FINEST, and
BEST STOCK
OF
FASHIONABLE HATS
IN THE CITY.

REAL ESTATE.

South Chicago Lots

Are now offered for sale in the new subdivision of TAYLOR'S ADDITION, situated in the most desirable portion of South Chicago, being just south of the Harbor and on the Lake Michigan.

This suburb surpasses all others in importance as a Manufacturing and Railroad Centre.

The Steel Rolling Mills and other improvements are progressing. Mechanics and others desiring a safe and profitable investment, are invited to inspect the property. The new R. Station at One Hundredthirtieth, is in the County of Taylor's Addition. Free Railroads connect with the Illinois Central, Chicago, opposite brick hotel. For maps and particulars call at office, Room 14 and 15 Swing Block, North Clark-st. D. S. TAYLOR.

FINANCIAL.

DIME

SAVINGS BANK

Chartered by the State of Illinois.

Savings Bank.

Exclusively a

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block

Five cent compound interest on deposits.

Money also invested for others on Bond and Mortgag

es, Bonds, Stocks, &c.

For Abstain or Non-Abstain.

GEO. SCOVILLE, President.

NOTE.—During the recent panic, this Bank has paid all demands on demand, without notice.

5 Top Buggies,
4 and 6 Top Fine Harness,
FRIDAY, May 18, at 11 o'clock,
and in Wabash-st.

5, 16, at 11 o'clock.

GREAT DISPLAY

RE CARPETS, &c.

OLD Furniture,

Painting and Frescoing.

SCHUBERT & KOENIG,

FRESCOES AND PAINTERS,

DUKE LIND-ALV.

FRAME BUILDING

ROOFING.

N. Y. READY ROOFING

is a 5-ply Wool Felt, firmly cemented to

stock, and is covered with granite cement

so sand; no heating required; can be applied by ordinary workman.

GRANITE CEMENT.

For paving old Sidings, Tin, or Composit

Roofing, &c.

W. M. LITTLE'S SONS,

105 South Water-st., Chicago.

WANTED.

A Partner Wanted,

House or general, with \$5,000 cash.

In a well-established wholesale house.

Particulars to be fully charged on the

business.

THAYER & CO., Auctioneers.

Mortgage Sale.

Elegant Parcels, one Set Double

Bedding, Bedsteads, Bedding, &c.

W. H. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers.

THAYER & CO., Auctioneers.

Lot on Canal-st.

between Folk and Springdale.

AUCTION.

TERMINO, May 18, at 3 o'clock.

Stocks and Bonds, &c.

without reserve. The bid will be

closed at 12 o'clock.

EVERY'S SALE.

The Auction, at the appointed hour,

on the 18th day of May, will

commence at 10 o'clock, and will

last until 12 o'clock, unless

otherwise directed.

ELLIOT & CO., Auctioneers.

SHIRTS.

Elegant in Design.

Superb in Workmanship.

W. H. MCKEEHAN, Manufacturer.

271 South Clark-st.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1874—TWELVE PAGES.

FOREIGN.

An Exciting Time in
the French As-
sembly.

Great Opposition to the Up-
per Chamber Scheme.

Prospects of Another Minis-
terial Crisis.

Alfonso Tendencies Attributed to
the New Spanish Min-
istry.

A Growing Discontent in Mad-
rid and Other Cities.

The Czar of Russia Seeing the
English Metropolis.

An Explanation of the Russian
Diamond Scandal.

Terms of the English Protectorate
Over the Fiji Islands.

FRANCE.

Lowson, May 15.—The Times correspondent

at Paris, in a letter to that journal, published this morning, says: "The Duke de Broglie, French Minister of the Interior, will present to the National Assembly a bill for the formation of an Upper Chamber."

"It is a curious fact," says

the writer, "that the mere project of present-

ing that measure is the plain cause of the down-

fall of M. Thiers. In many respects the two

proposals are analogous, and the same

fact that, as under M. Thiers, the Government

resolves to organize a supreme power

meets the same adversaries, and is confronted by

an irritated Right which will not allow it to effect

its purpose without which the Duke

de Broglie is said to have declared that he will

not remain in office."

PARIS, May 15.—Baron Henri de Trigutri, the French sculptor, is dead.

He was a native of the city, and had been

for many years a member of the Académie

des Beaux-Arts.

He was a pupil of the great French sculp-

tor, Jules Dalou, and was a member of the

Académie des Beaux-Arts.

He died at his studio in the Rue de

Champs-Elysées, Paris, at the age of 75.

He was a native of the city, and had been

a member of the Académie des Beaux-Arts.

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THE WISCONSIN RAILROAD LAW.

Opinion of Senator Carpenter in regard to its Constitutionality.

Railroads Are Public Highways, and, as Such, Subject to Legislative Control.

"In the Corporations of the State Held Their Franchises Subject to the Will of the Legislature."

"The Legislature Has Power to Alter a Charter, Without Limitation or Exception, and Even to Repeal It Altogether."

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1874.

To the Editors of the Wisconsin State Journal:

Having received several letters asking my opinion in regard to the constitutionality of the act of last winter, making a tariff of rates for railroad companies, and not having time to answer them separately, I send the favor of answering them here.

It is the duty of the family in the line of politics, as of the law, to act in accordance with the spirit of the times.

Permit me to say, that when the head of the house has the right to do what he pleases, it is the duty of the family to do what he pleases.

It is the duty of the family to do what he pleases, in the gorgons and style of the building of railroads, in the omnipotent want of adequate compensation for the use of wood; it is the duty of the family to do what he pleases, in the many of them, in their vicious investment in one

of the progressions of which indicates its worthlessness.

It is the duty of the family to do what he pleases, in the more primitive, more rustic, and more rustic than the sun itself, before he becomes the mass for general use of the soil, before he becomes the mass for general use of the soil, for his own personal purposes.

It is the duty of the family to do what he pleases, in the field of earth, for a plow, the hook of the harrow, the threshing machine, the man who will know out the grain, the man who will grind the corn, the man of the great farmer of the world.

Our fathers, in the days of our country, were men of great energy, and trusted in God.

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FARMERS AND MIDDLEMEN.

The System of Dealing in Agricultural Implements.

Reply of a Middleman to Complaints of the Grangers.

He Calls upon Them to Suggest New Modes of Business in Place of Their Object.

GRAND FAIRIES, IL., May 11, 1874.

On the *Editor of the Chicago Tribune*.—In the *Tarzine* of Feb. 28, I counted out some of the risks, losses, responsibilities, and annoyances incident to the life and business of the middlemen who deal in agricultural implements. In an article published in *Tarzine* of March 29, showed that the apparent hardships of the farmers, growing out of the present system of manufacturing and distributing agricultural implements, of which so much complaint has been heard, have, in the main, had their origin in

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

upon which the whole business is based; and that this form of doing the business had not only been rendered necessary, but that it was, in fact, demanded by a large majority of the farmers themselves, as the sole condition upon which they would trade with them. I also showed the farmers, the result of long years of business-experiment, though due to its imperfections, is, on the whole, not only practical and adapted to individual necessities and conditions in a remarkable degree, but that it is highly beneficial in its results to the great mass of the farmers of the country.

Now, in full view of all the considerations thus presented, I wish to propound the following questions, to-wit: Are the farmers themselves, or any considerable portion of them, prepared, at this time, to abandon the present system of doing the business under discussion? Are the farmers themselves prepared to suggest to the manufacturers

ANOTHER PLAN.

that can at all approach the present one in the proportion of the deduction in the price and remittance of all the parts, in placing the various articles of prime importance, or indirectly through associations known as Granges?

I THINK NOT.

Second.—On the other hand, can the manufacturers of implements, or the producers of numerous other articles of prime importance and of absolute necessity to modern society, deal to any considerable extent in person with the consumers of these articles, or indirectly through associations known as Granges?

I THINK NO.

It is upon the important principles involved in these two leading questions, and their answers, that the main issue of the day is going on between the farmers, on the one hand, and the manufacturers and the middlemen, on the other, must, in the final outcome,

be resolved.

and power to execute.

DAKAR MYSTERIOUS PURPOSES.

at once terrible to witness and fearful to experience. They also implied that the farms, and the men who labored upon them, were to be left entirely independent of manufacturers and middlemen, and that they think they are quite competent to take care of themselves. These resolutions, moreover, give us a slight glimmering of new order, and improved agricultural systems upon which the agricultural world is heretofore to conduct its business, and through which every farmer, in every nook and corner of the land, will be supplied with the necessary implements and machinery. Looking outside these resolutions, we learn, moreover, that it is contemplated that the Grange will, through its officers and other agents, have a variety of goods warehoused by its members, on receipt of the cash. The Grange being, in its very idea, a band of brothers and sisters working together to promote the welfare of others, there is no one is to charge anything for his services, except in a few special cases; while it is contemplated that, through Grange offices, and Grange stores, and Grange warehouses, all the grain that is raised will be supplied at wholesale prices; that the poor middlemen will be left out in the cold, with their occupation gone; and that every spade and loom, every harrow and seed, will be sold at a great manufacturing establishment throughout the broad country that will not sell their products to Granges at wholesale prices, will soon cease to perform their functions, and be wholly cured before the season.

One thing must not be forgotten, and that is, that the crop must not be disturbed when the dew is on, or when wet with rain, as that will kill the harvest. Grange members, however, are to rule over rules of that in the culture of the cabbage and all other garden-truck.

HAS BEEN SCORNED

by men lacking mechanism and business training.

THE GRANGE.

Grange, in its very idea, a band of brothers and sisters working together to promote the welfare of others, there is no one is to charge anything for his services, except in a few special cases; while it is contemplated that, through Grange offices, and Grange stores, and Grange warehouses, all the grain that is raised will be supplied at wholesale prices; that the poor middlemen will be left out in the cold, with their occupation gone; and that every spade and loom, every harrow and seed, will be sold at a great manufacturing establishment throughout the broad country that will not sell their products to Granges at wholesale prices, will soon cease to perform their functions, and be wholly cured before the season.

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THE last of May, in this latitude, is a good time to plant. In a few days the bean will be above ground, but weeds. This may be cultivated with a single hoe, and in a few weeks will need cutting out, and is quickly done with a sharp hoe. In a few weeks the whole surface will be so shaded with the bean that no weeds will intrude their unpleasant appearance.

One thing must not be forgotten, and that is, that the crop must not be disturbed when the dew is on, or when wet with rain, as that will kill the harvest. Grange members, however, are to rule over rules of that in the culture of the cabbage and all other garden-truck.

THE next thing of importance is to grow

HANDBOOK OF THE GRANGE.

the beans, and to do this, the Grange association had organized with a capital sum of \$100,000. Such an organization was attempted, and the capital stock agreed to be submitted, and with the distribution that 20 percent only should be required, but the members had the history of certain Chicago insurance companies before them, they looked out when the time came for action. Subsequently, a new organization was formed, with a capital of \$100,000, and property purchased to nearly this amount; and now I understand that most of the money has been borrowed, and the property is mortgaged, and that the stock of the Grange is about as low as one-half of the capital subscribed. The business-management has been changed less than three times, and yet the corporations are far from happy. They have had a number of business-setbacks, and are in a position of being constantly embarrassed.

THE BLOOMING OF THE APPLE.

may be considered the culmination of spring, for it is the time of the great firm growth of the tree, and the blossoms are placed in a circle with the tops towards the stake, leaving a space at least 2 feet in diameter at the stake for the director. This will make the outside diameter of the tree 12 feet, and the center 6 feet, and the circumference of the tree 36 feet. The management has been a monstrous waste of time and money, and the cost of the work is enormous, and the profits are微小.

THE FALLOUT PLANTATION AND BLEEDING.

at their feet. These are indeed flattering prospects, and there is no wonder that they tickle the fancy and excite the imaginations of the sons and daughters of to-day.

Mr. Estes is a slight sketch of the outlines of the grand scheme that is to revolutionize the commercial, the manufacturing, and the agricultural, and to bring about a state of things as peaceful as baleful, and to stamp as illegitimate and infamous, large and increasingly important departments of human thought, activity, and labor.

A simple point I now wish to make is this, to-wit:

First.—Will this scheme succeed? Will the founders as a body, or any large proportion of them, be able to dispense with middlemen, and to sustain a market value of their products? I am not so sure of this, but I am inclined to believe that they are.

Second.—Will the Grange be successful?

The Grange is the foundation of the Order, and the Grange is the soul of the Order.

Third.—Will the Grange be successful?

Fourth.—Will the Grange be successful?

Fifth.—Will the Grange be successful?

Sixth.—Will the Grange be successful?

Seventh.—Will the Grange be successful?

Eighth.—Will the Grange be successful?

Ninth.—Will the Grange be successful?

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Eleventh.—Will the Grange be successful?

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Twenty-nine.—Will the Grange be successful?

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Forty-^{four}—Will the Grange be successful?

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TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

107 Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

THEatre—Madison street, between State and Michigan, engagement of Maggie Mitchell. Afternoon and evening.

TO MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Dearborn. The Scout of the Plains. Afternoon and evening.

DRAUGHT—Munroe street, between Arlington, Cotton, and Kemper's, and on Michigan Avenue. Burlesque "Les Attaques" and evening.

MADISON—Corner of Wabash avenue and Michigan Avenue. The Three Dwarfs. Afternoon and evening.

BRICK MUSIC HALL—North Clark street, Kinde, Carolina, Illinois—Bernard's Old Home and evening.

SOUTHERN MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between Fulton and Dearborn. The Royal Marquises. Afternoon and evening.

CHICAGO THEATRE—No. 222 West Madison street. Variety performance. Miss Fontainebleau, Leon Lathers, etc. Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

SILVER COUNCIL, No. 3, R. S. E. & R. M.—A general assembly will be held on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock for business and social purposes. Full attendance desired. Visitors cordially invited. By order of Jas. A. T. BIRD, Recorder.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

INTERESTING TO INVALID LADIES.

HALLELLA, Columbia Co., N. Y., July 1, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Your favor is just received. I intended to have written to you several weeks since, but was very occupied.

I have used one bottle of Faversham's Prescription with the best success. It has been a great blessing to me.

I took it every day during my confinement, and it relieved me of all pain.

The house cleaning was well done, and during the time of my confinement I suffered greatly, but I could not have raised a family if I had not been able to do so.

The design of this move, if it has been made, plainly is to cut off the new ocean telegraph company from communication with inland points on the American Continent. Such an attempt to prevent competition ought to, and undoubtedly would, provoke litigation, and in the end it would very likely be settled.

The new weakness and infirmities have disappeared, and I can now get along without any assistance.

I am very anxious to know your opinion of this.

Mrs. M. NETTIE SNYDER.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, May 16, 1874.

Gold declined slightly in New York yesterday, in consequence of the passage by the Senate of the new Finance bill. Persons who have no opinion of their own as to what the practical workings of the bill would be, if it should become a law, may pin their faith upon the sagacity of Wall street operators.

Senator Chandler called the President of the Senate to order yesterday, for words spoken from the chair in the financial debate of Thursday. The Senator from Michigan was a little off from the beaten track of parliamentary usage. He was apprised of the fact by Mr. Carpenter, and induced to take his seat.

By the terms of the treaty stipulations under which Great Britain assumes control of the Fiji Islands, the King is to receive a salary of \$15,000 per annum. For a monarch of the once famous Cannibal Islands, the allowance is royal. There is evident fairness in his obtaining the means of satisfying his wants from the civilization which has multiplied them a thousand-fold.

Mr. Cox took occasion yesterday to protest against a recent ruling of Speaker Blaine, by which the official reporters of the House of Representatives were instructed to omit from the Congressional Record the words "laughed," "applause," "sensation," etc. The impression left upon the House by Mr. Cox's remarks was that the words referred to constituted the essential part of his ordinary speeches.

Alfonso, Prince of Asturias, is said to be the coming man in Spain. The obscure Ministry that lately took office is understood to be formed in his interest. The more intelligent people of all ranks in society have sickened of the turmoil and distress which have prevailed in the country since Alfonso's reign, and they are now ready for a feeble-minded sovereign whose very weakness will be security against tyranny, while his person will offer a convenient rallying-point for genuine lovers of their country.

It is in order for the Judges of the Supreme Court in Arkansas to inform the country what is their opinion of themselves. Such a deliverance, while it would have no weight, might satisfy a pardonable curiosity. The Judges stigmatized their previous record, and accomplished nothing by doing so. They have earned the contempt of honest men, and forfeited the respect even of Brooks and his colleagues, By all means let them speak out.

Rigid Episcopalians will take a mournful interest in the proceedings of the Reformed Council in New York. Such sharp work with venerable institutions has not been seen within the memory of man. The Reformers are in earnest. They amend, interpolate, or reject, and care not what becomes of the prayer-book, rubrics, or Apostles' Creed. They disposed of that historical stumbling-block in the Creed, "He descended into hell," by suppression; and arranged convenient services for wicked American legislators by vigorous iteration. It will be many years before the moss grows on the Reformed Episcopal Church.

An explanation has been given of the reported arrest in St. Petersburg of the Grand Duke Nicholas. The young arrested was Prince Nicholas, a son of the Grand Duke. There was nothing heroic about his offense. He stole diamonds from his mother and bestowed them upon a few rich actresses. Anybody possessed of a mother who wears diamonds can emulate the Prince's action-to-morrow, and the Prince's fate will probably overtake him on Monday. This young Nicholas is known through all Russia as a young rascal, destitute of a sense of honor, a shame to the Royal family, and an offense to the nation.

The Chicago produce markets were generally strong yesterday, with an active business in the leading departments. Mess pork was in great demand, and 10@15c per lb higher, closing at \$17.00 each, and \$17.05 seller June. Lard was quiet and 10@12c per lb the highest, closing at

\$10.45@10.50 seller June. Meats were in good demand and steady, at 8c for shoulders, \$8.75 for short ribs, 8c for short clear, and 10@11c for sweet-picked ham. Lake freights were quite active and unchanged, at 4@5c for wheat to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and easier, at 95c@ per gallon. Flour was dull and steady. Wheat was active and stronger, closing at \$1.22@ cash, \$1.23 seller June, and \$1.35 for No. 2 Minnesota. Corn was active, and 3c higher, closing at 63@6c cash, and 62c seller June. Oats were quiet and 3c higher, closing at 46@6c cash, and 47c seller June. Ryegrass was nominally unchanged, at 8c. Starkey was dull and nominal, at 92@96 for No. 3. Hogs were active and firm, sales at \$4.25@5.00. Cattle were in fair demand at farmer rates. Sheep dull, and 25@30c lower.

Speculation is again rife as to the probable action of President Grant in case the Senate Finance bill, in its present shape, is presented to him for approval. The balance of opinion is on the side of another veto message. It should be remembered, however, that the balance of opinion is not a good measure of the President's intentions. A common-sense view of the case is that the President has not marked out any irrevocable course of action in view of a contingency so remote as the one under consideration. The predictions of correspondents and reports of confidential interviews with the stereotyped myth, "an omnipotent Western Congressman," are about as untrustworthy as facts as can be offered to anxious inquirers.

Western Union Telegraph stock has long been the foot-ball of speculators, and present indications are that it will soon be kicked up or down with more than ordinary animation. A report was current in New York yesterday to the effect that the Atlantic Telegraph Company has determined to obtain control of Western Union, and has already formed a pool of 15,000 shares. The design of this move, if it has been made, plainly is to cut off the new ocean telegraph company from communication with inland points on the American Continent. Such an attempt to prevent competition ought to, and undoubtedly would, provoke litigation, and in the end it would very likely be settled.

BENEDICT SHERMAN'S BILL.

Notwithstanding the fact that Senator Sherman voted against his own finance bill after it had been amended by the late inflation party in the Senate, we are persuaded that its passage, even in its present rugged and mutilated shape, would result in an improvement of the public credit, and in the gradual elevation of the greenback currency to the level of a 4% gold bond. A man is now a king and is worth about 95 cents in coin. Any measure which looks to the conversion of our irredeemable paper into a gold-bearing bond of higher value than the greenback itself, must raise the currency to the value of the bond whenever the time comes for effecting the conversion. The time fixed in the bill is amended to the 1st of January, 1878. This is nearly four years off; nevertheless it is a step toward specific payment, and therefore must tend to improve the public credit—to lift up all classes of public obligations, including the 4% per cent bonds into which the greenbacks are ultimately convertible. These bonds would go as high as 97 before the 1st of January, 1878, if a mischievous amendment had not been adopted limiting the time they have to run to ten years. Nevertheless they will go above 95, and if we ever get within 5 per cent of full specific payment the public will demand that the remaining step shall be taken. The provision of the bill which requires the Secretary to release the securitization of the greenbacks which shall have been sent in for conversion into bonds, will defeat itself, to a great extent, because the greenbacks cannot be kept out. They will flow back for conversion of real or personal property of the bankrupt, or a lien thereon for securing the payment of a debt, owing to him from the bankrupt, he shall be admitted as a creditor only for the balance of the debt, after deducting the value of such property, to be ascertained by agreement between him and the assignee, or by a sale thereof, to be made in such manner as the Court shall direct." This is the only part of the Bankrupt act which bears on mortgages or collaterals. So far from warranting interference with the sale of securities, it provides for a sale of them,—a sale "to be made in such manner as the Court shall direct,"—implying, of course, that there should be a sale. The Court may say how the sale shall be made. It certainly has no power to keep a creditor out of his rights for a day, nor until such time as, in its judgment, the securities may be sold without loss. In point of fact, parties have been kept out of their rights for months by injunctions restraining the sale of securities where there was no pretense or allegation of fraud.

All England—the flower and the leaf of the people—has united to give the Czar of Russia a cordial reception. A breakfast-hall has been built solely for his benefit. He has been received at Windsor Castle. He has been given apartments in Buckingham Palace which command a view of the most beautiful scenery in the island. His sensibilities have been consulted by the removal of trophies of the Crimean War which stood in public places. No pains have been spared to make his visit honorable alike to himself and the British nation. All this we know; but the purveyor of European news has neglected to tell whether the infidelities of the Princess Marie's household have been removed, or whether the new Liberal "whip" gives forth an uncertain sound. The people's curiosity has been excited by allusions to these items of news; to baffle it now is cruel.

France, under the rule of the Assembly, is an uncertain country for the politicians to reckon on in making their calculations. Its present Government is a lingering effect of Rousseau's exploded Social Contract. To-morrow it may become a Monarchy, and the next day an Anarchy. Recent advice is not reassuring. It is asserted that the Duke de Broglie will offer a bill in the Assembly for the establishment of an Upper House, and will make it a direct issue. President Thiers offered the same proposition, and was obliged to resign in consequence of its rejection. The passing of it again means that the MacMahon administration is ready to bring on another crisis, and to stand or fall by the result. Of course the tenure by which the President holds will not be affected by the defeat of his Ministry. He will stand, where he has long been, on the edge of a precipice, over which he may go at any time.

Prof. Swing's address to the Chicago Presbytery is published in full this morning. It is worthy of him, and it does ample justice to Prof. Paxton. Possibly the latter gentleman may regret by this time that he did not take the precaution of measuring swords with so formidable an antagonist before venturing to send him a sword. There is a vein of pure humanity running through the remarks of Prof. Swing, which will do much to dislodge him from the heartless sympathies of nineteenth-century men. He is so much of a Christian, so little of a pettifogger, so abounding in his love of the beautiful and good in every creature, so little skilled in the trickeries of theological finesse, that, if he be not a good Presbyterian, the minister is not his but that of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. H. W. Farley, of Oswego, Ill., has invented a machine which he considers destined to solve the cheap-transporation problem. It consists, roughly speaking, of a grain elevator laid horizontally instead of perpendicular, which the belt runs on pulleys placed at its side instead of beneath. Thus the same side of the belt is always uppermost. If it proves a practical invention, a "Horizontal Conveyor" will be laid between Chicago and New York. The belt will be made of wire cable, an inch and a half thick, running on iron or wooden pulleys four feet above the ground and sixteen feet apart. The cable will support steel plates, on which will be placed the "cars," with a carrying capacity of two bushels of grain each. Stationary engines, ten miles apart, will supply the motive power. Such a belt would move, it is calculated, about four miles an hour, and could carry 200,000 bushels of grain on each trip at a cost of not over 10 cents per bushel. Mr. Farley is a skilled mechanic. His man has been invented by several well-known engineers.

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At last the authorities in Washington have taken sides in the Arkansas war. The President issued a proclamation yesterday, in which he recited the facts in the case, recognized Baxter as Governor, stated the constitutional obligations resting upon himself, and ordered the dispersion of turbulent and disorderly persons in Arkansas—meaning the Brooks militia—within ten days. The proclamation is based upon an opinion rendered by Atty.-Gen. Williams, which is in several respects a remarkable deliverance. It affirms that the decision of the Circuit Court of Pulaski County, under color of which Baxter was driven from the State-House, was procured by collusion between Brooks, the Judges of the Courts, and the pretended defendant in the suit, and that the proceeding was only taken for the purpose of making up a case on which to ask Federal intervention. Another point of interest is that the President has not marked out any irrevocable course of action in view of a contingency so remote as the one under consideration. The predictions of correspondents and reports of confidential interviews with the stereotyped myth, "an omnipotent Western Congressman," are about as untrustworthy as facts as can be offered to anxious inquirers.

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the wine made by Christ real commented: "and also who else could it be?"

"It would be as if Christ made fermented wine power could make a 3-year old."

To this Mr. Bascom replies: "that quoted above is a simple statement. Let us advocate principles, and let us do that in this manner. We find that in this class of men experience has come to the conclusion that drinking is dangerous, and that it is dangerous upon a man's health, and that it is dangerous upon a man's life, and that it is dangerous upon a man's soul, and that we should advise him to stop when he sees wine they mean something."

A dangerous experiment to invite a man to drink, but it is the object of these rascals is the killing and wounding of our soldiers to frustrate with old comrades not our soldiers help to defend them, they fought by making enemies who have already won. Sheridan's speech was well advised. We have had enough discussion. The men who have done so now, perhaps, will be sure to do so again. It will be their loss.

Wifax has retired to private life to find that private life is public life. According to the law, he has spoken in the past. During the coming month we orations at college meetings declined twenty others; in Christian Association of June 12, the only day he is with them.

A dry-goods store swallowed a go—a conclusive but rather bad hit did not eat with him and the counter again, and the bug whether the fork will be ours, or will it still somewhere else?—and some other things. The difference between, with beautifully showing how holes could be of different points in order to All of which causes furnish the bank course of reading.

The Ville du Havre reduces the continental line from \$5,000 to \$4,400,000 francs; that of the Europe to \$1,000,000 francs.

failures in the United States \$3, with total liabilities of

RENT COMMENT.

MOVING CHARTERS.

in New York building.

rary, matter-of-fact style in indicating the main people. Of the habit of some to go to bed and business out there was going to destruction. Realizing, however, that the most effective punishment inflicted is merely a deprivation of privileges at play. Five hours per day were devoted to their education, and it was a common occurrence for the children to attend the afternoon session the previous day.

Gov. Bevins was announced, and he was invited to a seat on the stand; later in the afternoon he was called upon by the House for a speech, and in response gave the following:

GOV. BEVINS'S REMARKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE RULE TO PREVENT IRRELEVANT SPEECHES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—The Senate Committee on Rules has promptly reported favorably upon the proposed new rule which declares that debate shall be germane to the question pending before the Senate. The enforcement of such a rule would be very difficult, notwithstanding its desirability and efficacy, and it is one proposed should be adopted, which is rather doubtful the Chair would find itself almost constantly involved in squabbles with members who would encroach upon the rule, by endeavoring to make it apply to all sorts of subterfuge and irrelevant questions.

INDIANA EDITOR IN WASHINGTON.

About 100 members of the Indiana Editorial Association, who had gathered yesterday morning on an excursion to this city, Baltimore, New York, and other points South and East, arrived here this evening. They will go to Richmond, Va., and, after spending a day in that city, will proceed on their way to Washington and the Northern and Eastern cities.

THE BEST MANAGED FARM.

Mr. SABINE presented an amendment to the House Appropriation bill, appropriating \$100,000 for the improvement of Oak Harbor, California, according to the plan reported by the Government Engineers. Refused.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. EDMUNDSON gave notice that on Monday the Senator from New Jersey (Frelinghuysen) would call for a vote to consider the Civil Rights bill, and dispose of it before taking up any other measure.

ARABANS AGAIN.

Mr. CLAYTON introduced a bill on Monday to provide for the appointment of a committee of the Senate to proceed to Arkansas to investigate as to the condition of affairs there.

RELIEF BILL.

The Senate bill for the relief of Hiram W. Love was discussed at some length. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay \$25,000, in full, on claim for damages done against the United States for damage done to the property of the military forces of the United States in 1864 of a crop of cotton growing on his premises in Arkansas leased by him from the United States for his benefit.

TURFMAN ENTHUSIASTIC.

Mr. TURFMAN, the Boston lawyer, who it was thought had given the Ways and Means Committee a lead in the fight against the bill, has finally turned up, and will be examined tomorrow if his physicians do not come to his rescue.

[The Associated Press.]

CAUCUS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—Baron Offenberg, Russian Minister, to-day took leave of the President, previous to his departure for St. Petersburg for six months' absence. The Russian Minister also had an interview with the President.

WAR CLAIM.

The House Committee on War Claims to-day adjourned to-morrow, and the members of the various committees in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., were present.

The discussion of these reports will be the order of the afternoon session. A committee, consisting of Alexander, Nevin, Rice, Corder, and Ball, was appointed to report on the feasibility of the bill, and, if possible, to make it more interesting and attractive.

THE SABRON CONTRACT INVESTIGATION.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PERSONAL. Madish remains at the Government Insane Asylum. His condition is in main unchanged.

THE GENERAL AWARD.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day agreed to report their bill in relation to the distribution of the General Award for the Senate.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, as reported by the Senate Committee to-day, was not changed in any material point, and it is to be voted on to-morrow.

The House provision for the engraving of national documents remains unaltered.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock, but only twelve Senators were present, and no business could be transacted for want of a quorum. After waiting a short time, Mr. SARGENT moved to adjourn the Senate, and forty Senators abode.

MR. CAMERON moved that when the Senate adjourned to-day is to be met on Monday.

MISSISSIPPI LEVIES.

Mr. CLAYTON presented a memorial of citizens of Mississippi, praying the Government to take charge of the levers on the Mississippi River, and to Select Committee on Levees.

CANAL BILL.

Mr. DENNIS presented a memorial of citizens of the State of Iowa, and the Director of the Division of Internal Revenue, asking for an extension of the Cheapeake & Ohio Canal to the Ohio River. Referred.

THE SPEAKER.

Mr. CLAYTON called for a resolution submitted by him a few days ago, calling upon the President for copies of the correspondence relative to the trouble in Arkansas, which was amended so as to provide that the transmission of the same to the State Legis. Assembly should be done in such a way as to insure the safe delivery of the same.

Mr. COX suggested that the Speaker should do as was done in the Spanish Cortes and French and Italian Parliaments: bring in a bill and use it to suppress disorder; but he added that it would be necessary to do a fine job.

Mr. COX suggested that there was a deal of "ding-dong" in the House.

Mr. COX referred to the fact that nobody made such an arrangement as "ding-dong bell" as the gentleman (Cox) was aggrieved by it, or his speeches were shortened by it, the Chair agreed to the motion.

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Mr. COX referred to the fact that nobody made such an arrangement as "ding-dong bell" as the gentleman (Cox) was aggrieved by it, or his speeches were shortened by it, the Chair agreed to the motion.

MR. CLEMENTS DEPOSED.

Mr. CLEMENTS, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill authorizing an application by Dr. Miles on Dental Legislation, and by Dr. Miles on Popular Education in Chemistry, to discontinue the same. Dr. Miles, Dr. Davis, and C. S. Smith were appointed a committee to promote dental education. Dr. Miles is in favor of a celluloid base for artificial teeth.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Dr. G. S. Miles, Jacksonville, Ill.; Vice-President, Dr. Edward Swain, Louisville; Secretary, Dr. C. R. E. Koch, Louisville; Dr. F. W. L. Lovell, Executive Committee; Dr. C. V. Smith, Springfield; Dr. Martin and Robert Ottawa; Dr. Townsend, Dr. Hart, and Dr. Harris, Chicago. The Society has adjourned to meet in Chicago on Tuesday, May 22.

THE STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 15.—The State Dental Association this morning listened to papers by Dr. Miles on Dental Legislation, and by Dr. Miles on Popular Education in Chemistry, to discontinue the same. Dr. Miles, Dr. Davis, and C. S. Smith were appointed a committee to promote dental education. Dr. Miles is in favor of a celluloid base for artificial teeth.

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THE WESTERN TRADE.

Henry H. Ling, of New York, who speaks on the behalf of the gentleman who spoke a little while ago, has a little to say about her as having miles of experience.

This is a mistake. Perhaps he is a little bit of a novice—

but he must be borne in mind that he is far from being a novice.

He is a little bit of a novice, but he is far from being a novice.

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GERMANY.

The Contest Between the Government and Ultramontanism.

How the Struggle Was Promoted by the Latter.

No Crusade Intended Against the Roman Church.

But the State Determined to Limit the Aggressions of the Clergy upon the Secular Authority.

Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune.

Bremen, April 29, 1874.

The all-encompassing subscription for the new German Empire has been suspended in the Reichstag in reference to military and ecclesiastical affairs. The former settled in a manner satisfactory to the Government, the latter are assuming more and more importance.

A which ensued from this time was wholesome and salutary, as it is a previous habit of the German people to butch and grieve and order prevail.

As the author of the article was writing his letter was engaged in a day's labor for the cause of rest and recreation.

He was a new and

and majestic changes

out of a fairy book, or

history of our grandmothers, ceased to be long or

Lord 1874? To heighten

the author's daughter has

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RELIGIOUS.

Work of the General Council of the Reformed Episcopalians.

Creed and Rubric Adopted by the New Organization.

Proceedings in the Methodist Conference at Louisville.

REFORMED EPISCOPALIANS.

New York, May 15.—At the evening session, yesterday, of the Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, the liveliest discussion, thus far, took place upon the words in the creed:

"HE DESCENDED INTO HELL."

The Rev. Mr. Wilson moved an amendment, striking out this expression altogether from the creed, and slightly changing the rubric so that it might read: "any church may insert the words, 'He descended into hell,' or may use the words, 'He went into the place of departed spirits.' This at once raised a storm.

The Rev. M. B. Smith reflected the ancient character of the expression. He moved to strike it out, and did so, in the year A. D. 650. It could not be changed without the consent of a majority of the Protestant churches.

Mr. Stewart L. Woodford declared that the Prayer-Book of 1785, which the Reformed Episcopal Church had thus far used,

had no such passage.

Col. Averill opposed the amendment, with much language of expression.

The Rev. William McGuire said that the doctrine which this expression taught—that of an intermediate state which was the foundation of the doctrine of purgatory, a doctrine which was historically intended to neutralize that of the stonement.

The Rev. Myron C. Elligher said that there should be no creeds in the creed.

ADMITTING OF SO MANY INTERPRETATIONS as could be given to them, and for that reason he favored the amendment, and that he believed it only from doctrinal respects, he strongly favored the proposed omission.

We are laying in the creed, he said, "what the normal orthodoxy of our faith and what things are essential in our belief. If this doctrine is essential, we have no right to omit it. It is of great importance, which, in my judgment, before my Sunday-school and dislodge the minds of the children of the false notions which it produces, and explain the passage in connection with other and easier questions."

The amendment was adopted, and resulted in the passage of the amendment by an aggregate vote of 24 to 6, three ministers and three laymen voting in the negative. The creed and the rubric as changed, were as follows: "The Nicene Creed was adopted without change. The leaders in the Council expect to gain reinforcements from the other bodies. The work which one of the delegates made that "The Prayer-Book, as revised, had been examined by Episcopal clergymen of great renown, in this city, and had been pronounced perfect," is understood to refer to the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., or to the Rev. Dr. McElhenben.

The General Council continued today. The revision of the Prayer-Book was resumed, and was again referred to the committee. The rule before the prayer for those in civil authority was so changed as to allow of the omission of the prayer when the litany is used for the morning service. The prayer for all in civil authority was omitted, and the litany was omitted.

The President of the United States and all in authority." After the word "Bless," it was voted that the prayer for Congress and the rubric be placed in brackets. The litany, which had been omitted, and the Lord's Prayer, were adopted substantially as in the Protestant Episcopal Prayer-Book.

The Evening Service was then adopted as a whole. The prayer for Evening was taken up. It was voted to insert the prayer for forgiveness with the substitution of the word "except" for "above." The whole alternate Evening Service, with its rubrics, was then adopted with the corrections made in the Morning Service.

FAITH AND PRAYERS.

A long discussion took place in regard to the Psalter and Psalms to be adopted. Finally a motion was made that the Psalter be given preference over the King James Version of the ten selections of Psalms as in the Protestant Episcopal Prayer-Book. The latter having been made to conform to translations in King James' Bible, was agreed to.

The rubric permitting the use of certain anthem in place of the Venite was adopted with the selections following:

THE ORDER OF COMMUNION SERVICES were adopted with a few slight modifications, except that the following invitation to communicants was agreed to: "Our fellow-Christians of other churches, and all who love our Divine Lord and Savior Jesus Christ in sincerely, are affectionately invited to the Lord's table."

At the second session the order of sacrament was amended to read: "The words used by the minister when administering sacrament are to be read as follows:

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—For the lake region, increasing cloudiness, with rain, a slight fall of temperature, and variable winds, followed by rising barometer, and northwest winds. For the Atlantic coast, a general cloudiness, with rain in the Mississippi Valley, with northeast to northwest winds, slight changes of temperature, and rising barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 15.—a. m.

Hour of observation:

Direction and force of wind:

Weather:

Station.	Bar.	Thur.	Rain.	Weather.
Breckinridge's.	29.02	46 N.	S. E. gentle.	Fair.
Carroll.	29.03	56	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Chicago.	29.04	48	N. E. fresh.	Fair.
Cleveland.	29.05	52	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Duluth.	29.06	70	N. W. strong.	Rain.
Dubuque.	29.07	61	N. E. light.	Clear.
Detroit.	29.08	52	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Erie.	29.09	68	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Ft. Gibson.	30.00	67	N. E. light.	Clear.
Gates.	29.01	49	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Marquette.	29.02	45	N. W. fresh.	Cloudy.
Minneapolis.	29.03	47	N. E. fresh.	Clear.
Montgomery.	29.04	50	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.05	48	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.06	49	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.07	50	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.08	51	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.09	52	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.10	53	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.11	54	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.12	55	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.13	56	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.14	57	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.15	58	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.16	59	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.17	60	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.18	61	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.19	62	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.20	63	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.21	64	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.22	65	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.23	66	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.24	67	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.25	68	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.26	69	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.27	70	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.28	71	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.29	72	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.30	73	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.31	74	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.32	75	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.33	76	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.34	77	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.35	78	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.36	79	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.37	80	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.38	81	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.39	82	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.40	83	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.41	84	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.42	85	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.43	86	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.44	87	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.45	88	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.46	89	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.47	90	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.48	91	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.49	92	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.50	93	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.51	94	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.52	95	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
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Montgomery.	29.54	97	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.55	98	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.56	99	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.57	100	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.58	101	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.59	102	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
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Montgomery.	29.62	105	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.63	106	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.64	107	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
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Montgomery.	29.66	109	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.67	110	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.68	111	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.69	112	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.70	113	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.71	114	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.72	115	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.73	116	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.74	117	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.75	118	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.76	119	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.77	120	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.78	121	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.79	122	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.80	123	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.81	124	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.82	125	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.83	126	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.84	127	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.85	128	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
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Montgomery.	29.87	130	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.88	131	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.89	132	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.90	133	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.91	134	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.92	135	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.93	136	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.94	137	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.95	138	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.96	139	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.97	140	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.98	141	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.99	142	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.100	143	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.101	144	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.102	145	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.103	146	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.104	147	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.105	148	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.106	149	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.107	150	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.108	151	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.109	152	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery.	29.110	153	N. E. fresh.	Cloudy.
Montgomery				